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# New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 12.

### TWELVE PAGES. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Parliament buildings in Quebec were damaged yesterday by two explosions. Some Europeans and Egyptians were massacred by Sheiks at Salamab. ==== There were 117 deaths reported in Italy from cholera. ---- Three thousand houses were destroyed by the tornado in A British protectorate will be proclaimed in the southern coasts of New-Guinea.

DOMESTIC .- Mr. Blaine addressed the Hocking Valley workmen yesterday, - The Philadelphia Press Club's house was opened. - A hearing was held in the Heustis case in Boston, = Geoch has filed his answer. === The Harvard scratch races were rowed. \_\_\_\_ A family at Catawissa were poisoned, two children fatally.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Another meeting of the Bridge Trustees' Special Committee; a stay in the Bridge extension case, Suit against Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company's officers Pampero, Julietta Colt, Lida Stanhope, Cloumel, Wandering and Charlemagne won the Jerome Park races; one horse killed and three jockeys badly Arrival of new steel vessel. entries for the non-sporting dog show. - Over fifty vagrants sent to prison. - Gold value of legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains), 84,87

THE WEATHER-TERRUNE local observations in dicate slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72°; lowest 61°: average, 6112°.

The proposed Slaughter of the Innocents has been forbidden in Paris-that is to say, the great baby show will not be allowed to take place. Such exhibitions help the spread of disease, and are highly objectionable on that account, at all times; but just now, with the germs of cholera all over France, babies placed on show in Paris certainly could not expect to get off with anything less than cholera in-

The Westminster Kennel Club has given the public so many interesting bench shows that doubtless the approaching exhibition of nonsporting dogs will be a highly interesting exhibition. It it the first of its kind ever held in this city, and, we believe, in this country. So it will not only be novel and amusing, but will accomplish much good by diseminating ideas in regard to the proper treatment of house and yard dogs. The amount of mistaken, fatal kindness that is dealt out to household pets by fond mistresses is of itself sufficient to justify the existence of Mr. Bergh's society.

On another page of THE TRIBUNE will be found an interview with the Rev. Dr. Storrs, the pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. Dr. Storss never speaks upon political questions unless he thinks he is called to do so, and then his opinions naturally have great weight wherever he is known. He declared weeks ago that he should vote for Mr. Blaine, and the long-continued attacks muon the character of the Republican candidate have only strengthened his determination to do so. The interview referred to is well worth the attention of all the Doubting Thomases in the clerical profession and else-

THE TRIBUNE remarked vesterday that "the tactics of Mr. St. John's followers are essentially Democratic in their effects." A signal tribute to the accuracy of this statement is furnished by the dispatch from Ogdensburg, which we print on another page. When a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat like "Dan" Magone, of St. Lawrence, turns up on one of the St. John local tickets, it is impossible to mistake the meaning of the St. John movement. It is a movement in the interest of a Democratic restoration. The Cleveland managers regard the St. John managers with eyes full of affection, believing them to be fellow-helpers in the work of pulling the Democratic chestbuts out of the fire.

A compromise of the Franchise difficulty in England is highly probable. The features of a Redistribution bill, according to report, have been submitted to the Conservatives, and in that case the decision rests with Lord Salisbury. The Liberals declare that the points of the scheme made public are only an instal-

pudiated in Downing Street. The plan is certainly highly conservative; but for all that it may be under serious consideration in the Laberal Cabinet. It will be remembered that when Mr. Gladstone introduced the Franchise bill in the Commons he gave his ideas of what a Redistribution bill should be. They were very conservative, and although they were not the views of the Cabinet then, they may be so now.

England has again been obliged to yield to the demands of her colonies. For a long time the Government were firm in declaring that Queensland should not annex New-Guinea; but since then the drift of affairs has been so decidedly toward federation in Australasia which means an independent Republic there some day) that the Foreign Office has finally consented to the occupation of the southern shore of the coveted land, and to establish stations on the adjacent islands. This will quiet the dissatisfaction in the Australian colonies for a time; but having obtained an inch from the mother country now they will not be sitate to try to get an ell when they want it. Presently all New-Guinea will be absorbed. It is a singular spectacle-a Liberal Government which is vehemently opposed to extending the Empire has actually annexed more territory than the last Conservative Government did, although that was especially what Lord Beaconsfield was after.

#### CANONS OF DEFAMATION.

Mr. Beecher's warmest friends regard his sorry plight with grief and humiliation. THE TRIBUNE can speak plainly on this subject, because as he knows and as Plymouth Church knows, it secured fair play for him in the great crisis of his life. Ten years ago his friends would not have believed that he would ever be installed as chaplain in ordinary of a pack of rabid scandal-mongers. Times have changed since The Times, The Nation, and, with few exceptions, the Democratic press, branded bim as a hypocrite, a liar and a perjurer. The same journals which, hounded on by his enemies, were then gnashing and tearing at his private character are now whining at his feet and greedily snatching at the dry crumbs and tainted bits of scandal falling from his table. Chaplain in ordinary to the scandal-mongers

is the title we have given him. Perhaps we ought to say high-priest of the gospel of defamation. From the foundation of the Republie defamation has been the most glaring vice of American political life. At the outset it was the malignant device of personal spite; then it was a recognized method of political warfare; and in the present campaign it has become a species of fanaticism. The enemies of Mr. Blaine have held a high carnival of hypocrisy and cant and been thrown into a frenzy of intolerance and hate. Defamation has ceased to be regarded by them as one of the ignoble arts of partisan politics. They have proclaimed it as a new form of ethical culture-a pure gospel of political regeneration, Of this gospel Mr. Beecher is for the time being preacher and priest. This aspect of the case lends significance to the particular charges which he has made against Mr. Blaine. If defamation be a political gospel, it ought naturally to be regulated by canon law. Mr. Beecher by his theological training is eminently fitted to formulate these canons of defamation.

The only effect of Mr. Beecher's story. if it be true, is to destroy the credibility of his own witness. If Mr. Beecher ten years ago had gone on the witness-stand and impeached the credibility of every witness who had testified in his behalf, his lawyers would have been laughed out of court. From a logical point of view this is precisely what he has done in the present instance. If he does not tell the truth, or if his memory is at fault, he has no case against Mr. Blaine. If he does tell the truth, he impeaches his only witness and renders the testimony worthless. This establishes the first canon of political defamation : namely : A charge against a public man can be proved by witnesses whose credibility is destroyed by the defamers themselves. cents. : Stocks moderately active and declin- This, of course, is not a rule of evidence, or a principle of law recognized in the courts; but defamation when elevated to a political gospel s a law unto itself. Let us admit now, for the sake of argument,

that Mr. Beecher tells the precise story which

he professes to have heard in Mr. Joy's house That story was briefly this: Mr. Joy had asked Mr. Blaine to have one sound lawyer, of either party, appointed on a committee; Mr. Blaine had sent word through a friend that Mr. Joy could have the whole committee as he wanted it, if he would take some depreciated bonds off his hands and place them at par; Mr. Joy indignantly refused the offer. Now what were the inherent probabilities of the ease? When Mr. Joy had asked for one member of the committee, would the Speaker, if a correst public man, have offered to appoint seven men, or even thirteen men-the entire committee, whatever the number was? Would not the Speaker have granted the precise favor which was asked, rather than have offered to do seven or thirteen times as much as Mr. Joy had requested? Would not the Speaker, if corrupt, have asked for a personal interview rather than place himself at the mercy of intermediaries, who could blackmail him at their leisure? Would the Speaker have ventured to east ordinary prudence aside and openly convict himself of venality? All the inherent probabilities of the case are against the charge which Mr. Beecher professes to repeat on the authority of the very man who emphatically denies it. It was a preposterous chargefalse on its face grotesquely improbable; yet Mr. Beecher professes to have ecepted it and pinned his faith to it. Here then is the second canon of defamation, namely, that a scandalous charge against a public man is to be believed without questioning, even when the inherent probabilities condemn it as naked y false and incredible. This, of course, is not common sense, but defamation when elevated to a political gospel is a law unto

This charge, if we are to accept Mr. Beecher's account, was based solely upon Mr. Joy's afterdinner table-talk in September, 1877. In 1880 Mr. Joy nominated Mr. Blaine for the Presidency in the Chicago Convention. Mr. Beecher must have known, therefore, that his only witness no longer believed that Mr. Blaine was a corrupt man. He also knew that Mr. Blame did not admit that the charge was well founded, Mr. Blaine, having been told that Mr. Beecher was repeating this story, had confronted him about it. Mr. Beecher's sole witness had broken down and the charge had been repelled as preposterous. There was no longer any evidence ngainst Mr. Blaine. Did Mr. Beecher withdraw the charge and stop talking about it? No; he continued, as he says himself, to mention it among his private friends, and finally, after Mr. Joy had made a sweeping denial of the charge, rushed with it into the public prints. He does not profess to have any knowledge of the case. He says: "Let Mr. 'Joy and Mr. Blame settle that between them-'selves. I have nothing to do with all that,"

It is not his business either to prove the charge or to furnish a witness whose testimony has not been impeached. Here is a third canon of defamation, namely: If a charge has once been made against a public man, it must be considered conclusive evidence of guilt; the defamers have nothing to do with the facts; they need not prove it. In this respect also defamation is a law unto itself.

Finally, Mr. Beecher in his last letter succinetly defines the general policy of political defamers, when their falsehoods are exposed. He says that if Mr. Joy reaffirms the denial of the charge, "then I have only to say that whereas I did not imagine there could "be more than one continental liar, I am compelled to think there are two." That is to say, when the charges go to pieces, and there are no witnesses at hand to sustain them, scandal-mongers are to insult those who are telling the truth by denouncing them as "continental liars." This is the fourth canon of political defamation, namely : Call every honest man a liar.

THE FERRIES AND THE BRIDGE. The Union Ferry Company has not been wont to take the public into its confidence. In its days of prosperity the directors were at their wits' end to get rid of their enormous income without paying over to the Brooklyn Hospital, as the law directed, the amount in excess of the 10 per cent dividend to which they were entitled. They were constantly building new boats and ferry-houses and repairing the old ones, besides laying aside a large surplus against the emergency of a serious accident. Then they never sought the ear of reporters and dilated on the great extent of their business and their rapidly increasing receipts.

But lo! a change. A melancholy wail came a few days ago from Mr. Stranahan, who said that the Bridge was cutting down the income of the ferries to an alarming extent, and that the only alternative for the company was to go out of business. This amiable old gentleman, who is plainly hard pushed in endeavoring to reconcile his duties as ferry director and Bridge trustee, evidently wishes the public to believe that the best interests of New-York and Brooklyn demand that the cost of crossing the Bridge shall be made so heavy that people will be driven away from it and compelled to patronize the ferries. And now comes Mr. Matthew Banker, secretary and treasurer of the ferry company, to enforce Mr. Stranahan's position by stating that the company's receipts for the twelve months ending on April 30 last show a reduction of \$146,000 as compared with the previous year. Inasmuch as the Bridge was not opened until May 24, 1883, and the railway did not begin operation till the following October, Mr. Banker is convinced that the company's books on April 30, 1885, will show a much greater reduction in receipts.

Well, did anybody expect a different result ! The Bridge was certain from the first to reduce the revenue from the ferries. Was that any reason why it should not have been built I Was it a tender regard for the ferry company's treasury that caused Mr. Stranahan and certain other Bridge trustees to persist in a Fabian policy of delay that dragged on the building of the Bridge through fourteen weary years? Is it the same motive that keeps the Bridge tolls at a high figure, so that it costs five times as much to ride in a Bridge car as to cross the East River on a ferryboat during the hours when the greatest amount of travel is in progress? It would seem so. But the people will not patiently consent to the carrying out of such a policy. The Bridge is a necessity to New-York and Brooklyn, and in order to accomplish its full purpose it must be made as useful as possi-To be useful it must be used. In order to be used to the greatest possible extent the cost of using it must be reduced to the lowest possible sum. The effect upon the ferries is entirely apart from the subject. The Bridge trustees have no right to take into account any outside consideration. It is strange that so plain and simple a proposition needs to be repeated and en forced. But it must be repeated often and with emphasis until every Bridge trustee is convinced that he is false to the trust which the people have reposed in him unless he uses his amost influence to make the Bridge useful in the highest and broadest sense to the people of the two cities, who have spent fifteen millions in building it, without reference to any extraneous matter under the sun.

What then remains for the ferry company that is most seriously affected 7. Must it dispose of its plant and retire from business. Yes, if its directors are unwilling to wait the farther growth of trafke between the cities on which its life depends. They greatly mistake who think that the usefulness of the East River ferries is at an end because the Bridge towers a majesty above them and furnishes a certain and speedy means of transit. For many people who journey between the divided cities, and for a great number of teams and trucks and loaded wagons, the ferries are and must remain indispensable. For a time their receipts will necessarily fall away; but with the rapid growth of business and travel that is sure to come their basiness will increase and again become extremely profitable. It doubtless will seem desirable to reduce the amount paid to the City of New-York for the ferry franchise-\$140,000 a year-when the lease expires two years hence. If then the Union Ferry Company, which has served the public admirably, decides to abandon its business, there need be no fear but that another corporation will take its place and that ferryboats will continue to ply between the shores of New-York and Brooklyn for many years to come. A dozen bridges or more will have to span the East River before it can be said that the ferries have outlived their usefulness.

## ART, DRESS AND FASHION.

A quarter of a century ago Fashion was a very absolute goddess, and it was easy for a few modistes and manufacturers to impose their caprices upon a large proportion of the civilized world. The result was that all sense of individual fitness was thrust out of sight. Women did not ask themselves if new styles were be coming to them, but simply if they were fashionable. Necessarily very absurd consepiences followed, and art education as applied to costume was nearly unknown. But a very marked change has taken place during the period named. The study of art has been widely disseminated, and though no profound knowledge of it may have been attained, even a comprehension of its first principles was sufficient to enlighten the ignorance which had previously riveted the fetters of Fashion. Women began to understand that there was omething much more important, for the production of the effects they sought, than the mere purchase of what everybody else was wearing. They began to study the requirements of their own personalities, to learn the laws of harmony and fitness, and so to become at once independent and artistic. Of course this has always been the secret of every marked success in costume. It has been devised to suit a special individuality, and because it was becoming in its place the inartistic multitude have blundered to the conclusion that it would bestow the same distinction and grace upon all who wore it.

charge has once been made against Mr. Blaine. ; passed away, and educated women at least no longer imagine that they can secure success by servile imitation. To-day more than ever before women, and especially American women, make their own styles. They carefully experiment to ascertain what best suits their individuality, and then they keep to this, often ignoring the attempts of the tradespeople to set the fashion. One practical outcome of this change is that the manufacturers find it much more difficult than formerly to supply the dry goods market. Attempts to introduce a line of stiff, harsh materials for dresses, as substitutes for the soft, flowing, gracefully-draping stuffs which are in vogue, have failed. The modern women perceive that these materials cannot be made up so becomingly as the old ones, and they decline to make the exchange. They are certainly right in this, for the new fashion offends the canons of art seriously, and is an attempt to supersede beauty with ugliness. It is thus evident that art culture in the matter of women's dress is destined to exert a very important influence upon trade and manufacture. The tradesmen can no longer hope to set the fashion for the civilized world by persuading some person of title to wear a new style. They must watch the bent of the cultivated femining mind more closely, and they must bestow more pains upon their patterns than ever. For the increasing knowledge of how to dress is making women exacting critics, fastidious purchasers, and rebels against the absolutism of Fashion.

BISHOP SEABURY'S CENTENNIAL.

The one hundredth anniversary of the conse cration of Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut, which was celebrated during the past week in Aberdeen, was a little premature, the consecration having actually taken place in Bishop Skinner's modest chapel in Aberdeen on the 14th of November, 1784. But the celebration took place at this time because it was considered desirable to avoid the wintry weather and stormy seas that are apt to prevail in that latitude in November. The event commemorated is one of great historical interest to the Nation as well as to the church of which Dr. Seabury was the first honored bishop. When the American Colonies became independent the condition of the Episcopal church was exceedingly precarious. In the first place the jealousy or indifference of English statesmen had prevented the mission church in America from having bishops of its own. American churchmen, therefore, lived and died without confirmation and other Episcopal officers and all candidates for orders in America were obliged to take a long and dan gerous ocean voyage in order to be ordained in London. But in addition to these chronic drawbacks, the American Revolution had necessarily placed the English Church in America in an anomalous position. A large number of the clergy were lovalists, and remained true to the English Crown-a fact which, however creditable it might be to them, personally, brought upon them and their church the dislike and even the active hostility of the American patriots. It is not wonderful, therefore, that when the independence of the American Colonies was acknowledged by Great Britain the fate of the English Church in the new-born States was regarded as settled in advance. It was an exotic whose very name and listory were an insult to all true pa-

In the face of these disheartening facts a little handful of Auglican clergymen met at Woodbury, Conn., in 1783, to discuss the best method of obtaining an Episcopate for the obscure headless communion, and so complteing its organization. The result of their discussion is well known. They decided to send the Reverend Dr. Samuel seabury, a Presbyter of the State of Connecticut, to England, to obtain Episcopal consecration there if possible. But the English bishops were unwilling and unable to consecrate Dr. Seabury ; certain oaths of allegiance to the English Crown stood in the way, and Parliament showed no immediate disposition to dispense with them. After \$600,000 or \$700,000 and yet the people get more real waiting in London a year, Dr. Scabury opened enjoyment here than there. Central Park was never in a correspondence with Bishop Kilgour, the finer condition than it is now, while the original work of Primus of the Scottish Episconal Church, the result of which was that he was consecrated Bishop in Aberdeen on November 14, 1784, by Bishops Kilgour, Petrie, and Skinner. The Episcopal Church of Scotland, itself almost outlawed, was thus instrumental in giving the Episcopate to its struggling sister in America.

From that time to the present the history of the Episcopal Church in this country has been one of honorable success and prosperity. Other bishops were soon consecrated in England, and the infant church sprang into being at once a vigorous and hardy American institution without losing the peculiar features that marked its English and Scottish origin. In June, 1785, Bishop Scabary landed at Newport, R. L. and on the Sunday after his arrival, in Trinity Church of that city, he preached the first sermon ever delivered y an Eptscopal bishop in the United States. From these small beginnings the Episcopal Church has grown steadily, until now it numbers 68 bishops, 3,560 clergy, and nearly 400,-000 actual communicants. Inheriting the wise conservation of the venerable Anglican communion from which it sprung, it has neverthe less shown its ability to grapple with the problems peculiar to its new environment, and the old sneer about its being a foreign English exotic has long ago been completely answered by the splendid history of its first century of independent American life. But however promising may be the future of this virile and working church, it can celebrate no anniversary more interesting or important than that which recalls the consecration of its first hishop in a humble chapel on a back street of Aberdeen one hundred years ago.

THE STORY OF MARY. THE TEARUSE prints this moraing the second intalment of "The Story of Mary," a novel of absorbing interest and unusual power. Its author's animating purpose is to portray without reserve the convict system now in operation in several of the Southern States. It is a system that menaces the future of the South, being characterized by iniquities so monstrous as to suggest savagery, not Christian civilization, the dark ages rather than this effulgent nineteenth century. Faithful are the wounds of a friend. This is the work of a Southerner, not alone by birth, but by feeling, who is carnestly desirous of seeing the South prosper, and therefore is alive to whatever is calculated to bring her into disrepute, to the end that it may be destroyed.

That the cry "bloody shirt" will be flung at the story is not improbable. All the same, it will be enseless. So large a portion of the population of the South is composed of colored people, that the negro problem cannot be ignored. Our author simply holds that its solution does not lie in doing violence to the golden rule or in regarding the carpet-bagger" as necessarily an enemy and a nisance. This is not to wave the bloody shirt, It is rather to plead for reforms which have only to be secured to render its future agitation, North or South, an unprofitable exercise. The South has entered upon an era full of promise. It is only necessary to the realization of her fondest hopes that she should enforce the cardinal American dectrine of equal rights. Let her do that and all good things hall be added to her.

ment of the whole bill, and they are even re- It is enough, he thinks, if he asserts that a That illusion, however, has to a great extent The stery-which has a bright and many-hued

voke wide discussion. Copies of the Sunday issue containing the first installment may still be obtained upon application to THE TRIBUNE counting-The Democratic campaign of slander and noisy assault on character was carefully planned to distract attention from the real issue of the canvass, and the determined purpose of the Democratic leaders-the establishment of British free-trade, In this election, the paramount question, and almost sole question, to be determined by the voters of the United States, is whether the protective system, under which the country has developed and grown rich, shall be abandoned, and the insane policy of letting the British manufacture for us be tried in its place. If the working men elect the latter, they will lament it in idleness and misery. iterally in sackcloth and ashes; and every interest

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

in America will have reason to lament the ruinous

choice. Vote against Cleveland.

MADE A REPUBLICAN BY A EUROPEAN TRIP. Vanderbilt Cross, retired capitalist—I am not a politician, but have been a Democrat all my life, and stuck to the old hulk when men of less courage but more wis dom forsook it for solid ground. I have just returned from Europe and am now a Republican, blacker than the binckest. I am an American above all things, and when I found the English and European press, advocating the election of Cleveland in the interest of Free Trade. for the aggrandizement of the selfish supporters of rotonarchies, and to the prospective American industry and prosperty, I made up my mind at once that I must change my political affiliation and support James G. Blaine, the champion of American Protection, for President. I Intended to remain in Europe until just before election, but I became such an enthusiastic Republican that I couldn't stay away any longer, and returned to labor heart and for the success of the Republican ticket. I intend to do what I can to show the meddling tricksters of the Old World that the people of this country are able to govern themselves, without foreign aid or advice. Many of my Democratic friends have come out for Blaine. I would nity and might on election day, and send a rebuke over quake.

A GROWING SENTIMENT FOR CREMATION The Rev. J. H. Bengless, President United States Cremation Company.-We are getting along finely with our work, finding support in quarters where we little ex pected it-among religious people. The idea of disposing of the dead by incineration is becoming more popula every day. The excavation for our crematory at Fresl Pond, Long Island, one station out from the Thirty-fourth st, ferry, is half finished, and the contracts are signed for the mason work and the carpenterwork. The building will be finished by January 1. in cemetery vaults awaiting incineration.

THE DEATH RATE IN NEW-YORK.

It is not possible to account for all the fluctuations in the cases in the city at different times. Causes for suc reason for any marked increase in mortality. In September the mortality was greater than during the same month of last year on account of the heat. Many persons had become weakened by the warm weather the unusual heat in September. For two years the death onditions for health have been better. There has been a gradual change for the better in regard to cleanline both in the streets and in tenement houses, and the city has been comparatively free from the worst contagion

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN PROSPECT PARK. John Y. Culger, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Prospect Pack.—Politics has nothing to do with the mangement of this park. The Commissioners have no patronage" and would not have any. I employ men when I want them, and when I don't need them I is them off. I doubt if there is anywhere a better example of genuine Civil Service reform than we have here; and i was the same before the Civil Service laws were enacted five to lifteen years. That doesn't leave much room for the politicians. I have had a good many bouts with politician+; but I am not dependent on them in any way. I never held a political position and never would do something that is not usual in municipal departments I think: every man, before he receives his pay, is required to sign a pay-roll showing the number of hours mentaly rate of wages and the amount that he receives These records are then sent to the Auditor's office an passed upon. The yearly cost of maintaining our park is about one fifth that of Central Park-\$130,000 against to keep it up, and a number of contemplated improv cannot be made without a special construction fund

## PERSON II.

S. V. White, deacon and trustee of Plymouth Church bought and sold a million and a half dollars worth of scourities on Friday, and in the evening went to Nyack

The grave of Dr. Josiah Cilbert Holland, at Springfield. Mass, has been kept covered with fresh flowers all sum mer and this fall by his admirers thoroughout, the state The first flowers laid those were arbutus, and then wind flowers and violets; and now the incent is covered with gentians and heliotropes, and the late bloom of the honeyauchie, with sprays of golden rod and glowing clas-Fuller accounts by mail confirm the telegraphic re-

ports of late that the King of Spalu is in seriously failing health. His physicians and intimate friends ill cooce their sad conviction that he will not much longer be able to direct the affairs of state, and, indeed, that his remain ing span of life is very short. The Governor-General of Canada, the Marquis of

Lansdowne and Lady Lansdowne will make their first is it to Halifax this week, spending several stays there, and going thence to St. John by way of Annapolis.

A movement is afoot in England to set up a memoria of Archbishop Land in the church of the parish in which ie was born 200 years and. It is also proposed to bot he memory of Sir William Herschell by an addition he church in flath of which the illustrious astronou

At Skieralevice, after dinner, the three Emperors were talking together, while the Empress and Prince Bismarck engaged in conversation. "How happy I am at this energing of the three Soveteigns," evclaimed Her Malesty; "It ought to have been so long ago, and it must always remain so." "Your Majesty may be sure," responded lismarch, "that it will be the main task of my life to insure the fulfilment of this wish; and should this be impossible from inevitable circumstances, then the other state of things will no longer see me as Mintster."

The late Dr. Francis P. Hurd, of Boston, left \$50,000 r the erection of a gymnasium at Phillips Exeter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.-General John Newton, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, will soon visit the Pacific coast on atour of inspection.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Politics crowds the papers pretty well now-a-days, but of enough to prevent the antedduvian paragraph abou a woman shedding needles from her body, from appear

"Yes, gentlemen," he said, "I'm a well-known near I'm a New-Yorker, and my name is a familiar one to the American people." "Were your a general in the war stranger?" No. sir. I'm in the war, but not as a general." "Congressman pethaps, or Governor of some State?" "No, str. I'm not a politician nor a statesman; I am a private citizen and proud to say it." "Well, if you are not a great soldier or statesman, what is it that has made your name a familiar one throughout the coun-itry! Who are you?" I'm John Smith."—[Drake's Travellers Magazine." Portland, Oregon, now ranks fifth among the commer-

rial etties of this country, and among the cities which she outranks is Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Call says that the commercial decadence of Philadelphia is due to the fact that it oppresses and drives out corporations. An exchange announces that the "Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church will serve a missionary tea at the chapel." We had supposed that dining off missionaries was a thing of the past, but it seems we were misinformed. —[Roston Transcript.

"Is seens we were misinformed,—[Boston Transcript.

"Is Mr. Hardlist an extravagant liver!" asked Crimsonbeak of Yeast on a recent evening, as they sat and smoked a pipe apiece. "No. I never saw anything about his house that would give me such an impression," replied Yeast; "I was always under the impression that he was a 'pay-as-you-go' sort of a man. "Well, if he pays as he does," said Crimsonbeak, dusting the ashes from his pipe, "he must go uncommonly slow,"—[Youkers Statesman.

The London Humane Society has petitioned the King of Spain to prohibit bull fighting in that country.

fishing trip. The truth is his managers are afreid to him go before the public. His strength as a candidate lies in the fact that he is a stranger to the people.—[Pag-adalphia Press. thread of love running through it, and abounds in vivid pictures of Southern life and character-cannot fail to produce a profound sensation and pro-The commonest kind of news printing paper in Merico costs 12 cents a pound, and when an editor ha

costs 12 cents a pound, and when an editor hasn't so the
12 cents handy he suspends publication for a week goes to see a bull fight.

The Drummers' National Convention at Louisville, Kynominated Joseph Mulhatton for President of the United States. The base ballists and polo players have not reput a candidate into the field. The Drummers ought beat," but they won't.—[Norristown Herald.

The San Francisco Alta puts it this way in job-prise

The San Francisco Atta puts it this way in job-puts head-lines; "Cleveland Vindicated. His Royal Recaption at his Buffalo Home. An Ovation Without Paralle in Modern Political Annals. A Welcome that Sience. in Modern Political Annais. A Welcome that slience Siander." Now what the plain people would like to know Is this: If a big ovation, which wasn't so very big after all, vindicates Mr. Cleveland, has not Mr. Blains be-vindicated by the Maine election and by the marnifectal ovations he has been receiving wherevery ovations he has been receiving wherever he has appeared ? The Democrats would do well to let that are ment alone.

Yale College students have the unenviable reputation of smoking between 2,000 and 3,000 digarettes daily.—
[Waterbury American.]

At the Antwerp Exhibition next year a curious Coage village will be shown. The Belgian African Association will build up a regular negro settlement, the shief had being surrounded by the poorer natives cabins. Ager uine " fetish man " will also appear. There is a church being built in Michigan in which

the seats will be opera chairs of cherry, manager finished, with a tilting back, each seat provided with a hat, shawi, cloak, book, umbrella and cane rack, and a foot-rest." And some of the good brethren belonging to the other churches are saying that such a comfortable edifice will be altogether unorthodox and sinful.

Colonel Grosvenor, in his speech at Philadelphia, make a strong point when he compared the wanton folly of the Morrison bill to the proposition of a licitish theorist is cut off just one fifth of the levee or great stop wall reared about New-Orieans at a moment when the flood was at its height and the water tricking over the wall at a thousand points and the inhabitants of the city trembiting for their lives, —[Hartford Pest.

The largest bowlder in America is the "Shehegan Rock," near Norwich, Conn. It is forty five feet in height, seventy feet in length, and weighs about 10.00

Women in German farmhouses are occupied in driving wagons, cutting the hay, spreading the dressing on the hard, planting and digging the polatoes, barefooted and bareheaded, carrying on their heads or their backs the farming tools and the sweepings of the road, harnessed to a cart with a doy! She must also tend her babies, cook her food and bear sons to be compelled to do military service when most she needs them to rest her weary hands. No wonder she cannot tidy her house, clean her children, make her own person womanly or smart. She merely exists to labor, and to labor till age has bent her double.—[London Echo. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Vander Stucken seems inclined to make is concerts what they are called, novelty concerts. He announces Brahms's latest symphony, in F, for the first concert in Steinway Hall, on October 25. Mme. Helen Hopekirk will play for the first time in New-York with Mme, Théo, Mile, Lefort, Mile, Nordall and M.

Gaillard will sing for the last time before their departure for Boston at the Casino this evening. Miss Agnes Huntington, the contralto, will set out oon upon a concert tour through New-England.

Miss Billie Barlow has been re-engaged by Mr. McCault for the coming season at the Casino. She is at present studying under the tuition of Sig. Emilio Belari. "The Beggar Student" will remain the attraction at the Casino until "Neil Gwynne" is ready. The sceners for the latter operetta is now being pointed.

Alexander Lambert, planist, has returned from Europe. It is said that he will play at one of the Philharmonie Concerts, as well as at one of the Novelty Concerts. S. Austen Pearce's first lecture before the New-York College of Music will be delivered on next Saturday even-ing, at the Hali of the College. The energetic people at the Thalfa Theatre will  $\ensuremath{\operatorname{give}} \ \bullet$ 

performance of "Der Freischütz" to morrow evening. We have already printed the most important facts about the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. One of the movelities which Mr. Thomas has secured for the first concert in November is a Scherzo Capriccies by Dvorak. The concluding number of the programme will be three selections from Wagner's Götterdämmerung." Mr. Goring Thomas's opera "Esmeralda" was produced two weeks ago at the Stadt Theatre, Hamburg. Signor Randegger conducted the performance. Thomas is now engaged on a second opera, the title of which will be "Nadeshda. It will be produced by Mr. Carl Rosa next season at Drury Lane.

There is some excitement among the musical journals of Europe over the alleged discovery of a hitherto unknown symphony by Mondelssohn. From the descriptions printed it would appear to be one of the works of the composer's boyhood which has been catalogued but had dropped temporarily out of notice. Novello, Ewer & Co. have issued the Norwich oratorlo,

Mr. Mackenzie's "Rose of Sharon," the first performance of which will take place at Norwick, England, on next Thursday. On November 7 the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform the week in London. It will be given here by the Chorus Society under the direction of Mr. Thomas. Mr. Louis Blumenberg has been appointed professor of the violoncello, at the New-York Conservatory of Music. Mr. E. J. Cholmeley-Jones will give an evening concert at Calckering Hall on Thursday evening. Many friends of the concert-giver will be interested in his entry on the concert stage. He will sing Faure's "Les Rameaux," a romanza by Robandi, and take part in a trio by Randep get and a quartet from " Martha."

emembered, is set down for November 10. He comes

buck to us at the Star Theatre.

A new and cheaper edition of the American Acts Series, edited by Mr. Lewrence Harton, is to be published next month by Mesers J. R. Oescool A. Co., of Boston, The six volumes are to be issued in three, and sold at a lover price. The authors of these books are Lawrence Barrett, William Winter, J. N. Greland, Alice Booth Clark, Kate Field, and Chara Erskine Clement. The subjects are Edwin Forest, the Jeffersons, Mary Dulf, the Booth, Charlotte Cushman, and Feester.

Mr. Jefferson intends to revisit England next spring, and he will reappear on the London stage, probably MRIP Van Winkle.

WILLING TO BE ASSESSED.

HOW MR. MAPLESON WILL BE ASSISTED.

A MAJORITY OF THE STOCKHOLDERS READY 10 PAY FOR PATTI OR NUSSON.

Half a dozen directors of the Academy of Music walked into that building yester day afternoon and after thouring themselves in the directors' room for an hour walked out again. They were the Executive Committee, consisting a Augustus L. Brown, R. L. Catting, Jr. H. Canteit, Herman R. Leroy, Clarence A. Seward, and Henry N. Souith, and they had met together to find out how the stockholders had taken the dose of assess nent dealt out to them in the following circular, which

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Corner Fourteenth at and Irving Place, October 6th, 1884. October 6th, 1884 )
Dran Sin : At the meeting of the stackholders of the codemy held on the evening of October 2d, 1884, the

Academy held on the evening of October 2d, 1884, we following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the by-laws passed at the meeting of the directors, held on the 27th of September, 1884, and all other by-laws according to share helders the privilege of eccupying one seat in the Academy for each share held by him, be and the same are hereby amended and roman beried so us to read as follows:

NIH. The Executive Committees shall have power to determine and its the amount, as in their discretion may be necessary, to be paid by each shareholder to entitle him to the occupancy of the seat in right of each sharehold by him, at not exceeding forty operatic entertails meats, exclusive of matinees, to be given in the Academents, exclusive of matinees, to be given in the Academents, exclusive of matinees, to be given in the Academents, exclusive of matinees, to be given in the Academents.

ry belween October, 1881, and May, 1885, and to prescribe the time and manner chereof, provided that such amount shall in the ced the amount of \$4 per scat in prescenti ser seat in other boxes, and \$2 per scat els

in boxes.

XIV. Each shareholder, or his assigns, by paying the amount so fixed as and when the same shall be made due and payable by the Executive Committee, shall be exitted to retain the occupancy of the sent or sents of both ow occupated by him. Shareholders not so paying are is considered as surremetring the right of occupancy of he sents now occupancy of the sents now occupancy of the sents now occupancy of the sents now occupancy by them during the period above.

under the foregoing resolutions properlated. It is the written order of the properlated to the Executive Committee mader the tions hereafter mentioned, and no appropriation incent shall be made except after the termination operate week during the fall and seasons next following, and during Italian performances shall have been and in only such proportion as the number of performances of Italian opera shall bear to the number of performances or cutertainments is such assessments shall be made. But no appressingly be made for or on account of operate perform which either Madame Patti or Madame Nilse not have taken parl, and, if at the end of such there shall return unexpended any which such balance shall bear to to

The Executive Committee, under th
ferred by said resolutions, have hereby
fixed the prices to be paid by share holds
pancy of the seats now occupied by then
\$4 for each seat in preseening boxes,
in other boxes, and \$2 for each seat cl

boxes.

It is very desirable to ascertain at once the intention of the shareholders with reference to the occupancy of the shareholders with reference to the occupancy of the seats now occupied by them. Willyon, therefore, prastic and send to me by return mail one of the inclosed forms, indicating your wishes in the premises. Very respectfully yours.

In R. Leroy, Secretary. Inclosed with the effect were two forms of answer.

one in the negative and one in the affirmative. The Cleveland's talk about being too busy with the duties of his office to go to Ohio is the utterance of a bypocrice. He wasn't too busy in the summer to go on a month's this early date a majority of the steckhold.